FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1837. [NO. 1059.

...KED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...Edward J. Hale,
...per annum, if paid in advance;
...aid during the year of subscrip-
...$3 50 at the end of the year.

...TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
...for the first, and thirty cents for each
...publication. Advertisers are requested
...number of insertions desired, or they
...inued till forbid, and charged accord-

...the Editor must be post paid.

...DLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full ...e above articles, and all others usual-...is line, made of the best materials and ...ip, which will be sold on the most rea-...ns.

...s his sincere thanks to the friends and ...of the late firm, for the liberal support ... and assures all that may call on him ...hat they shall be accommodated with ...nd of work, he having made all the ...s of the late establishment for ten ...and having formed an association with ...ced Harness Maker, who has worked ... firm for five years past, he flatters ...they will be able to give satisfaction ...ay call on them. All orders in their ...lly received and punctually attended ...ing done at the shortest notice and on ...asonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.
...10, 1837. 58 3m.

...e business hereafter will be conducted ...rm of M. N. Leary & Co.

Notice.

...e indebted to either of the Subscribers ...uested to settle the same with Augus-...l, at an early day, or the claims will be ...e hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.
...7. 58tf.

...les at Auction.

...day, Sept. 19, 1837, at half past three ...k P. M., at the Auction Store of the ..., will be sold, a variety of

...URNITURE,

...ich are Mahogany Bureaus, Windsor ...Chairs, Centre Tables, (marble top,) ...ng, &c. &c.

...OS. SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.
...er 12, 1837.

Trust Sale.

...e of a Deed of Trust, to me executed, ...chibald Munroe, for purposes therein ... I shall proceed to sell, at Public Auc-...tursday, the 5th of October next, at the ...e recently occupied by him, in the town ..., all his stock of GOODS, consisting of

...RY GOODS,
...dware, Groceries, &c.

...six months will be given, the purcha-...bond with approved security.

JOHN A. D. McNEILL, Trustee.
...unty, Sept. 6, 1837. 68-3t.

FOR SALE,

...SHELS superior Herds' Grass SEED, ...pplied for soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
...er 13, 1837. 58 3w

...RGIA INSURANCE ...d Trust Company.

...AL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

...dersigned, as agents of the above Com-...will insure Houses and Goods against ... in any part of this State, and will also ...risks between Fayetteville and Wil-...d any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
...ille, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NOTICE.

...ABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas ...arter Sessions, September Term, 1837, ...se to public Sale for Cash, at the Court ...Fayetteville, on the first Monday in De-...t, the following pieces of LANDS, or ...ereof as will satisfy the Taxes due, and ...al expenses, viz:

TAX.

...ay and Winslow Streets, as the ... of Peyton Linch, valued at $100 — $0 50

...r Fayetteville, D. G. McRae, and ... valued at $100 — 2 55

...nedy Street, Fred. Miller, 1 poll, ...t $400 — 3 00

... Street, John Rathbone, valued at — 2 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*
...th, 1837. 58-6w.

...ce to Land Buyers.

...bscriber being desirous of removing to ...uth West, will offer at Public Sale, on ...the 10th of October next, (if not pre-...posed of at private sale,) the tract of ... which he lives, formerly the property ...McNeill, containing 540 acres, situated ...ockfish, south side, and 18 miles west ...ille, on the old Camdem stage road.

...of said Land is *well* timbered with pine ...e easily floated to the Mills below. It ...all be cultivated, and the soil is not ex-...any on the creek. There is a large ...leared and in a good state of cultivation, ...n excellent summer Pasture for cattle. ...r on the Place is first rate. I would sell ... or a part to suit purchasers. Those ... purchase would do well to examine the ... Terms made easy.

JAS. McFADYEN.
...er 9, 1837. 58tf.

Notice.

...ubscriber, having obtained Letters of ...inistration on the Estate of Archibald ...dec'd, at September Term of the Court ...and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland ...ereby notifies all those indebted to the ... make immediate payment, and those ...ims against said estate to present them ... time prescribed by law, or this notice ...caded in bar of a recovery.

D. McNEILL, *Administrator.*
...er 4, 1837. 58 2w

For Sale Cheap,

ONE new four horse WAGON. Enquire at Jas. Martine's.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1837. 58 3tp.

SADDLERY, &c.

I HAVE moved my Shop to the House lately occupied by Dr. Thomas J. Jordan, on the North side of Hay street, nearly opposite Messrs. Hooper & McLaurin's Store, where I will keep consfantly for sale SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and all other articles in my line of business, made of the best materials and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have given me, and am in hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. All orders executed at the shortest notice. Repairing done as usual.

GEORGE W. RAGLAND.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837. 57-3m

Notice.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Col. Arch'd Mc Eachin, late of Robeson County, dec., at the August Sessions of the County of Robeson, 1837.—All persons indebted to the said Estate in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims or demands against the said estate, are notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

P. McEACHIN, Executor.

Robeson County, No. Carolina, } *August* 28, 1837. } 57-3t.

Fine Watches and Jewelry, SILVER PLATE, Brittannia Ware, &c. &c.

J. SELPH having associated himself in Copartnership with Mr. Benj'n Pyle, the business will in future, be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*

They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c, all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.
Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I. TILLINGHAST.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Alamander Hunt, *vs.* William Gauntlet. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on William Gauntlet's interest in all the Lands of his dec'd Father, known as the Ned Gauntlet Mill Tract, adjoining the Lands of Duncan McNeill and others, lying on the waters of Joe's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Gauntlet, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, notifying the said Wm. Gauntlet, to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Richmond at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him pro confesso for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday in July, 1837. G. A. NICHOLSON, Cl'k.

(56 6w.—pr. avd. $2 62.)

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.
Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:

400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.

All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.

DUSHEE SHAW.
July 27, 1837. 52-3m.

COTTON GINS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.
August 16, 1837. 54-3m.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House Door, in Moore County, on the 3d Monday in October next, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1834, 35 and 36, and costs of advertising:

235	acres on Pait's creek, joining the lands of Carrol Brady and Robt. Wilson dec. valued at	$150
150	do on Governor's creek, held by Burton Dowd, joining Duncan McLeod's and James Worthy, valued at	250
100	do on Buffalow creek, held by Jacob Steels, joining the lands of B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
100	do do held by James Atkins, joining B. Boroughs and Jacob Steels, Sen., valued at	100
550	do on Lick creek, held by Neill Mc. Leod, joining the lands of John Dannielly, dec'd, valued at	100
200	do. held by same, on the Waterry branch, joining the lands of John Ritter, dec. and Jacob Steels, sen. valued at	150
150	do on Tom's creek, held by do., joining the lands of John Cole and others, valued at	100
100	do joining Malcom Black's land, valued at	100
300	do on Little river, joining the land of Duncan Blue, valued at	150
150	do on Richland creek, near or including the Locust Spring, valued at	150
100	do of land on Little Buffalow, joining the lands of Johnson Wicker, formerly owned by Philander Burklow, valued at	50
5	do of land on the waters of Buffalow creek, joining the lands of Archibald McPherson and the heirs of A. Dalrymple, valued at	5
150	do of land, on the waters of Richland creek, joining the lands of Elizabeth Fry, Thomas Bryant & others, claimed by the heirs of George Graham, valued at	150
1625	do given in by Hugh Moore, dec., for the year 1834, valued at	2000
	do for 1835, same	2000
30	do on Lick creek, not listed, joining Dan'l McNeill and John Dannielly, valued at	30
100	do of land on Buffalow creek, belonging to the heirs of Sam. Perry, joining B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
200	do of land, lying on Crain's creek, joining the lands of Neill McNeill and others, listed by Dan'l McNeill, and valued at	200
50	do of land on both sides of the Locust Branch, joining the lands of Wm. Caddell and others, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Griffith, dec'd, valued at	50
	One House and Lot, in the town of Carthage, claimed by Angus McDonald & others, valued at	2000
	One House and Lot in the town of Carthage, claimed by Archibald Munroe, valued at	600
80	acres of land on Crain's creek, claimed by the heirs of John Armstrong, dec'd., adjoining the lands of David Graham and others, valued at	40
100	do of land on the waters of Crane's creek, joining the lands of Archibald Graham and others, valued at	50

EVANDER McINTOSH, Sh'ff.
August 9, 1837. 54-ts.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Phillip Carroll *vs.* Algea Carroll. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer*, for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.

(51-3m) HENRY W. AYER.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Augustus Smith, *vs.* George W. Yates. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

"No Goods or Chattels of the Defendant to be found, then summoned Absalom Powell as Garnishee."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear, plead, answer or demur at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of November next, or judgment will be entered up against the Garnishee, and the property in his hands condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 29th day of August, 1837.

(From the Minutes.)

[56] CHARLES BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Trustees having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, late Professors in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following Faculty:

Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and James M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.
Theory and Practice, by John Eberle, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.

Each of the Teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be $105. The Graduation fee, $20.

☞ Notes of all solvent State Banks, will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located.

By order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.
July, 1837. 52-11w

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.
July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*
July 19, 1837. 50tf.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land: it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.
August 15, 1837. 55tf.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Alexander Moore and Eliza his wife, *vs.* James Storm, Administrator with the Will annexed of Willis Pope, deceased, and Samuel Jenkins, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barnes, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Jenkins, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the said Samuel Jenkins be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment entered pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Richard C. Bunting, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of March, in the 61st year of American Independence, A. D. 1837.

RICH. C. BUNTING, C. S. C.

[55-6t]—Pr. ad. $2 62.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

MAJOR DOWNING—THIRD LETTER.

We have just received from Rockaway the following "petition" from our friend "the Major" addressed to Congress—"the representatives of the people."

We have, we confess, been led into the *popular belief* that nothing short of *weighty power*—something of *metallic* character at least, could *lift us* out of our present difficulty,—but we find that we, in common with a large and extended circle, are in error—and that when we come to *lifting* we want *a power* of a directly opposite character. We further confess that we never have seen the credit system *shadow'd forth* more adroitly and more appropriately.—The Major will see, when he comes to get the President's Message to-day, that the President don't agree with him as to the *expediency* of getting off the "Two Pollies" or any other Polly—though he does indirectly hint at the use of something not unlike the Major's plan, in the way of *lifting*, in the shape of Treasury Notes. We expect now to hear from the Major on the matters introduced in the Message, and as the President very frankly asks free discussion, we shall no doubt, soon be able to see through the "fog bank," if we can't through other Banks.

To the Representatives of the People of the United States of North America, in Congress at Washington:

ROCKAWAY, Sept. 4th, 1837.
Near the wreck of the Two Pollies.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,—I have been waitin for this day to come ever since the Two Pollies was run on shore by Captain Jumper, so that I could lay the case right afore the hull people in one swing, for there is no way of gettin any matter well attended to, that belongs to the people, till their representatives all git together at Washington in Congress. I look upon you jest as I would on a barrel of cider biled down to a quart—for the hull barrel is in that quart, and jest so the hull people are in you.

I suppose you all know that the Two Pollies is on shore, and that owin to that condition she is in considerable peril—both masts are broken off, and very leetle more than her hull is left. It is pretty well known how she got in this snarl—and the next thing is to see if some plan can't be fixed on to get her out on't. You have the power to do this, and as every body knows and feels that there is not and never has ben and never will be agin, any vessel afloat that can compare with the "Two Pollies,"—it is your duty to see that some means are taken to get her off shore.—Every body who has been off to see the hull of this vessel, says there aint nothin that floats that comes any way nigh her for beauty and strength—for tho' she has now ben thum pin on the beach for a considerable spell—she is as sound and as strong from her keel to her deck timbers as ever she was—this is owin mainly to the *manner* she was first built—for you know—and if you don't know, I now tell you, that she was bilt jest at the close of the last war, and all the timbers in her was carefully taken from every State of the Union—and she was bilt by the nation—every State sendin a carpenter to see that every part on her was well put together—and every carpenter too brought timber from his own State to put into her—live oak—locust—pitch pine—cedar—and all kinds used in ship buildin—and a completer job never was lanched into the water. So long as she belong'd to the nation all went on well enuf—she could do a coastin trade and a foreign trade—she has ben round Capes and Pints of all names and natur—"Cape Horn," "Cape of Good Hope," "Cape Haterass," Pint "Look out," "Pint Judith," and "Pint no Pint,"—and every body at home and abroad that know'd any thing about sich kind of craft, has been hearn to say there warn't sich a vessel in all creation. Well, it turned out in an evil day, that "The Government" haul'd down the national flag, and said it warn't accordin to the constitution to own sich a vessel, and that States only should own and sail 'em. No sooner said than done, all the States turned to and built *in a hurry* a hull batch of vessels pretty much after the fashion of Mr. Jefferson's gun-boats—but "old Pennsylvany," a knowin old critter, and well knowin what the "Two Pollies" was composed on, stuck in and bought and hoisted her flag on the "Two Pollies." She knew as things was goin, if all hands went oh shore, the "Two Pollies" would stand the best chance of gettin off with least damage—and as things now stand, I don't see but she was about right—for the "Two Pollies" is as sound now as ever she was, and only wants *liftin* over the sand bank behind her and once afloat will be as good as ever she was.

The businss now is—how shall she be *lifted off?* On this pint there is a good many opinions. Some say she ought to wait and take the chances for high tides and low trade, and go off with all the rest—and that if Congress makes any appropriation it ought to be sifted round among all the vessels now ashore—but this is pretty much like the condition I once tell'd on about the wagons in the mud. Now my notion is, we had best try an "experiment" with one—git her off if we can—and then with her aid, try to git the rest off—for there aint power in all creation to lift 'em *all off together.* I have a great likin I must say for the "Two Pollies." I know what she is built on—for tho' she has changed flag, she ain't changed timbers—they are all the same—and she is worth savin for the good she has done and can do yet. And this is my plan—Congress owns a considerable pile of *empty hogsheads* layin round at the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn. All I want is to have *the use* of a few on 'em for a spell—it wont cost the country a dollar—for them empty casks aint worth nothin till a pinch or a war or some sich kind of thing comes—and I promise to return them all afore they are wanted for other work.

Some on you may say that *empty casks* sound too much like *credit*—and you wont let 'em be used, unless they are fill'd with stones or iron or gold or sand or silver or water, or something that sounds *solid* or *metallic*—but all I've got to say about it is—that kind of work wont *lift* any thing off shore—give me the use of the *empty casks* to do the *liftin* and call it *credit* or what you will I'll promise to git the "Two Pollies" afloat with 'em—and then you may find 'em as you please—but if you want to push the "Two Pollies" deeper in the sand you can do so by rolling on top on her your casks fill'd with heavy metal, of iron or gold or stones or silver, for in any *liftin work* one is about as bad as tother, and the heaviest is the worst.

I don't mean "to commit" myself and say that I go for empty casks before full ones for *all* kind of work—that ain't my notion at all—but I say when a vessel is on shore and you want *to lift* her off, *empty casks* are better than full ones—and when you git her off, then turn to and fill up your empty casks for ballast, and keep 'em so.

If your honorable body, then, will jest pass a resolution and say, "that the owners of the 'Two Pollies' shall have *the use* of a few empty casks mark'd 'U. S., on condition that the same be used to git said vessel off shore—and on condition, too, that the said 'Two Pollies' will engage to drag off shore all the other craft, *(worth savin,)* and returnin said empty casks uninjured"—then I can only say you will see along shore about as brisk a time as ever you see'd in your born days.

If any on you are afraid "to take the responsibility," you can *turn* the hull scrape on't to me. The time is come when you must do something, and the plan I propose is sound and won't cost nothin—not half as much at any rate as it will to pay your expenses in makin long speeches about it.

Every thing is aground. The "Two Pollies"—"The Treasury"—and "*the industry of the country*"—the hull scrape is in the mud—jest where I expected we should be and as I tell'd you three years ago—but I dont want to say nothin more about it.—Some folks I know want me to sharpen my axe and slat round and chop up folks—but that aint my notion. I am willin to say you all ment for the best—but you made a great mistake, and the best of folks make mistakes sometimes, and the ony difference betwixt good folks and bad folks is—that good folks as soon as they see their mistake turn to and mend it—whilst bad folks try to brow beat and threaten and bully and git out of it that way—but this won't do.

The upshot of the matter is—the Country is in trouble—*industry* which is its *stand by*, is at a *stand still*—and no one but office holders git any thing to live by and they are paid out of the earnins of the people—evry thing depends on *the industry of the people*—if you check or obstruct *that*—every thing must go to smash, and in a little time *the people* wont be able to pay you your expenses in goin to Washington to make laws for 'em. You will bring their noses to the grind-stones—and as I'm one on 'em my nose I spose will be ground too, but I hope you'll let me grind my axe also on the same stone, and if I ony can keep one as sharp as tother, I won't have the worst on't now I tell you. Your fellow citizen,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Horrid Catastrophe.—Morris Sheborn, who was tried and found guilty on the 29th ult., of the murder of Henry Massey, committed suicide on Friday morning last, by hanging himself. The Sheriff had been ordered by the Court to bring the prisoner in that the sentence of the law might be passed on him—on going to the Jail he was found suspended by the neck in one corner of the room—when information was brought into Court of the perpetration of this horrid deed, the Judge requested an examination to be made by a physician to see if life was extinct—but before getting to the Jail the Sheriff returned, who stated that he was dead. This was to be expected from the fact that he had attempted his life while on the way to Jail by cutting his throat, and from his having prepared a rope out of one of his shirts while in Jail and attaching it to one of the bars of iron in the ceiling, which he accomplished by pinching out a knot and enlarging the hole with a knife or some other instrument, thus showing that his intention was to hang himself—this rope was discovered a week before Court and he was chained to the floor by the Sheriff to prevent any attempt in future. After his trial he was still confined down to the floor and there appeared no danger of his being able to kill himself, but by the assistance of an iron rivet which he must have found somewhere in the room, he succeeded in breaking a ring in the chain which confined him to the floor, being now free he made a rope out of two pocket handkerchiefs, (one had been given to him with the consent of the Sheriff, the other by some one else, secretly,) and his suspenders, and succeeded with the assistance of his water can, his blankets, &c. in raising himself up so as to attach his rope to the iron bar in the ceiling and then to his neck, and thus put an end to his life. A coroner's inquest was held over him, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. No blame can attach to the Sheriff, for all believe that he had done his duty.

Charlotte Journal.

REPORT

From the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 5, 1837.

In pursuance of the duty of this department to submit to Congress, at each session, the state of the finances; and in conformity with the request of the President, that such other fiscal matters should, on this occasion be presented, as appear to require early legislation, the undesigned has the honor to offer the following report:

1. CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

It is not proposed to give all the particulars, relating to the receipts and expenditures, which usually accompany an annual statement. But an exposition of them, under the customary general heads, so far as they have been ascertained, for the first half of the year is subjoined.

Brief estimates for the other half are made, and such explanations added, as seem necessary to show with clearness not only the condition of the Treasury at this time, but its probable state for the residue of the year.

According to the Treasurer's running account the whole amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, applicable to public purposes, was $42,468,859 97. From that sum, there were on that day reserved $5,000,000; and the balance, being $37,468,859 97, was under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836, to be placed in deposite with the States. It is ascertained that $27,063,430 80 of it have since been actually received by them.

The amount of that portion of the first three instalments, the payment of which has not yet been acknowledged, though transfers were seasonably issued for it, is $1,165,573 15—The remainder is $9,567,214 98, and is the sum which was designed for the fourth instalment of deposites with the States on the 1st Oct. next. The amount reserved in the Treasury on the 1st of January, has since been increased, by returns subsequently received from banks, to the sum of $6,670,137 52; and which, of course, could not then be ascertained or taken into computation.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts in the first half of the year, deposited in the banks, and paid on drafts by collectors and receivers, so far as ascertained, have been

From customs	$7,234,451
From lands	5,308,731
And from miscellaneous sources	512,263

To these may be added about $600,000 which remained in the hands of receivers, and $50,000 in those of collectors, subject to draft. All these make the aggregate for that half of the year $13,187,182. If no further postponement be granted on duty bonds, it is estimated that the whole receipts for the last half of the year, from all sources, will be about 9,500,000;—which would make them, as ascertained and estimated for the whole year, $22,687,182. But if the brief extension of the present postponement, brought into view hereafter, and favorably regarded, be directed by Congress, the receipts will probably be about $7,000,000; while, by a postponement of the whole to another year, they will not be likely to exceed $4,500,000.

Looking at our whole revenue therefore, from all quarters, it appears that the balance of money reserved at the commencement of the year, as finally ascertained to be $6,670,137, with the actual receipts for the first half at $13,187,182, and those now anticipated for the last half of it at $7,000,000 will constitute an aggregate of $26,857,319.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures during the first half of the year, were for

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$2,812,540 40
Military, including pensions	10,603,361 49
Naval	3,297,149 69
Public debt	20,832 75
Making an aggregate of	$16,733,884 33

The expenditures required to meet existing appropriations, during the half of the last year, will, as computed, equal the sum of $16,000,000; making for the whole year $32,733,884.

Whatever expenditures shall arise within the year upon new appropriations which Congress may think proper to make, will require a corresponding addition to this amount. But without them, it will constitute an excess of $5,876,465 of expenditures over both the receipts and the balance at the commencement of the year; besides not leaving at the close of it, any thing in the Mint or the Treasury for future uses or to meet contingencies.

In order, therefore, to discharge that excess, I retain of the money reserved on the 1st of ry, one million, which is the smallest sum l proper, under the acts of Congress, for ent operations of the Mint, and at least r four millions more, to answer sudden and ngent calls there will probably be a necessity esort to the deposits now with the States, and the instalments destined for them in October, r to some other resource for a sum equal to $10,000,000. By a report of the Treasurer of the 20th ultimo, it appears that the balance in the Treasury, including what was in the custody of the banks, the Mint, and collecting officers was then $14,596,311; that the amount of this subject to immediate draft, was only $8,928,072; but the whole balance in the Treasury, including all which had been deposited with the States, and ordered to be, though only a small part of the amount is subject to immediate draft, was $41,532,381. Deduct all which has been, and was designed to be deposited with the States, and there would be no balance left on hand subject to draft, though including every thing in the Mint, and in possession of receivers and collectors, which is applicable to general purposes.

Hence it is probable, that besides the deficiency for the expenditures of the year, no sufficient means of any kind will exist on the first of October next, after defraying the intervening expenses, to complete the instalment of deposites then payable, unless a large part of the bonds for duties postponed to that day and amounting to near $4,000,000, and the million and a half then due on the first bond from the United States Bank, shall be punctually paid, or, in the mean time, some provision on this subject made by Congress.

The money standing to the special credit of the Post Office Department and the Patent Office, as well as various trusts, is not included on the above exhibit, for reasons explained in the last annual report. Outstanding and unexpended appropriations at the end of the year, will, in this view of our financial condition, be still left charged on the treasury amounting to be about $16,000,000.

This does not differ much from their amount at the close of the last year. Whether the appropriations unexpended on the first of January, 1838, prove, therefore, to be one or two millions larger or smaller than is now anticipated, it must be manifest, from all the above data, that some new legislation is indispensable to complete satisfactorily the service of the year, and leave a suitable amount in the Mint and the Treasury.

Indeed, before submitting the last annual report, the indications of a decrease in the receipts, and of an approaching revulsion in our commercial prosperity, appeared so strong to the undersigned, that he felt compelled, with reluctance and regret, because differing so much from the views of many others, to estimate the accruing receipts for the year at only $24,000,000.

As the appropriations asked for were about $27,000,000, it was then suggested that the occurrence of a deficiency was probable. When these appropriations became in fact enlarged by Congress to more than $32,000,000, it rendered a deficiency inevitable, to the extent now anticipated, unless the receipts should happen greatly to exceed the estimates.

3. OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF TRANSFERRING THE LAST INSTALMENT OF DEPOSITES TO THE STATES.

Early legislation has likewise become necessary, either to withhold or postpone, for a reasonable period, the fourth instalment of deposites with the States or to furnish such aid as may be necessary to complete them in a satisfactory manner.

By the general suspension of specie payments, and the consequent necessity, under the deposite act, to discontinue most of the public depositories, the transfers from the banks in the west and southwest to the seaboard, which were necessary to place much of the money in a position to be conveniently lodged with the States in October, have, in several instances, been defeated. They had, as in case of the former instalments, been ordered seasonably, though, as a general rule, only were rendered proper, in consequence of great accumulation of public funds in an unfavorable situation, on account of the course of trade and exchanges, to be paid directly to the respective states. But, in the troubled condition of the money market, they had not been injuriously hastened as to the time of payment, and consequently, falling due in the course of the summer and early in autumn, near two thirds of the whole amount of these funds still on hand have been detained in the west and southwest, where they had so unusually augmented from the large sales of public lands. Hence, if the last deposite with the States was, in this position of the money, to be attempted, the orders directing it must, in many cases, be made on places remote, and very inconvenient to some of the receiving States, on account of the unfavorable balance of trade, or the rates of exchange; and must be met, if at all, to a currency unacceptable and greatly depreciated.—Transfers of portions of the July instalment could not, from the same cause, be effected in the precise mode intended, nor from the banks most desirable, though much of it had reached the appropriate points, to render the operation easy, before the suspension of specie payments. In all cases in which they were not offered to be paid in a currency satisfactory to the States, their agents were requested to return the orders of transfer till Congress could make new and suitable provisions on the subject.

But this request has not always been complied with. About $1,265,575 of that instalment has not been receipted for by the States to the Treasury, nor the orders returned. On the contrary, the United States Bank chartered by the State of Pennsylvania has lately become the purchaser of several of these orders, though not given for any debt, but merely directing a transfer from one public depository to another. This institution has demanded of the banks on which they are drawn that payment should be made to her in specie; and, on their failing to do so, has caused the orders to be protested. Under these circumstances, and, as the deposites with the States were to be made of what was in the Treasury, and consequently in the banks on the 1st of January last, it is for Congress to decide whether payment shall be made of any of these orders in a mode and currency different from the rest of the third instalment of deposites with the States.

Another reason for withholding or postponing the October deposites, or for some legal provision to aid in completing them is, that a sum equal to the revenue probably accruing, and a large portion of these deposites, had, before they were payable, been expressly appropriated by Congress to other objects. When looking to the rapid decrease in our receipts, to the expected deficiency in the course of the year, and the great amount of outstanding appropriations which, at the close of it, will be left unpaid, much of that whole instalment seems likely to be needed at an early day. By either of the first two measures, the money could, according to its original destination, be applied to the necessary wants of the General Government, as soon as it can be drawn from the bank in legal funds. In that way, so desirable an object, would be accomplished, without the expense and delay of the money being first paid over to the States, and then subjected to an early recall. On the other hand, several of the States might, in the present posture of their affairs, experience considerable inconvenience, either by not receiving it, or by soon refunding a large portion of its amount; and many of the banks which hold it might be able more satisfactorily to pay all to the States than to the Treasury. But, though the subject is one of much delicacy and difficulty, and peculiarly proper for the final action of Congress, it may be expected that this department should express some opinion as to which course appears most eligible in the present condition of the finances. It is, therefore, with deference suggested, that when regarding their condition and the importance of meeting with efficiency and good faith all the obligations of the Government to the public creditors, it would be most judicious to apply the whole instalment, as fast as it is wanted and can be collected, to the prompt discharge of these obligations, and that the last deposite with the States, not being a debt, but a mere temporary disposal of a surplus, should be postponed until Congress, in some different state of the finances, when such an available surplus may exist, shall see a manifest propriety and ability in completing the deposite, and shall give directions to that effect. Consequently, no further steps will be taken as to the deposite of any part of that instalment till Congress has had an opportunity to act upon the subject in such manner as, in the present posture of affairs, its superior wisdom may consider preferable.

SOME GENERAL CAUSES AND REMEDIES OF THE PRESENT EMBARRASSMENTS.

In conclusion, it is the intention of the undersigned not to advert to the chief causes of the recent calamities, except so far as they are connected with our financial condition, and as appears necessary to indicate, briefly, a few remedies by means of general legislation.

Without doubt, one of those causes was the over-production of cotton, coupled with the large and sudden depreciation in its price.

The whole product, though before so great, had, within three years, been increased probably more than one hundred millions of pounds, so as to exceed in a single year the enormous quantity of five hundred and forty millions of pounds. The fall of price was such, as on that quantity would make a difference in its value of near forty millions of dollars. The occurrence of this fall, however, was at such a period of the year as not much to affect over half the last crop; but the violence of the shock, though thus lessened, still occasioned a loss to an appalling amount. The fall was chiefly consequent upon the over production, and the abrupt withdrawal of foreign credit, combined with some other circumstances which need not now be particularised.—The over-production originated partly, like most other excesses here, from an extraordinary extension of credits and of bank issues, and partly from keeping open the sales of public lands to all persons, and at the former low prices, after other articles, including cotton and lands, had suddenly risen much in their nominal value. Under this tempting state of things, those sales were exorbitantly enlarged, till they amounted to twenty millions of acres in a year, when not more than three or four millions were probably necessary; and not so much had before been requisite, annually, to meet the natural demands for new public lands for raising cotton, and for all other kinds of agricultural employment. But this excess in sales, so unexpected and ruinous, can, it is believed, be averted hereafter, whenever they are likely to go beyond a desirable amount, by passing laws which shall confine them to actual settlers, or increase the price to others. The same measures, with other remedies hereafter suggested for some other existing evils, will help to correct future excesses in the production of the great domestic staple of the Union.

Another, and the last general cause of the present embarrassments which will be noticed, as having much connection with our financial affairs, has been an unnecessary and injudicious increase of bank capital, discounts and issues. A similar increase, however this may have been influenced by the large temporary deposites of public money made with banks and States, and by the causes before alluded to, has happened in some foreign countries, as well as here, during the same period, from other great commercial and monetary impulses, that are permanently connected with all paper systems not founded entirely upon specie. These impulses have operated in some measure independently of several transient and local causes, whose effects have, by many, been much exaggerated. It is probable that they never can be properly controlled under such a system of expansive credit, while the individual directors of much of that credit have so little separate legislative restraint placed over their conduct, and have private interests at stake, which, in the pursuit of immediate and large profits, must usually possess a strength so superior to that of any sense of general duty to consult the public security.

4. DIFFICULTY IN PAYING THE APPROPRIATIONS, AND ON THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Some further obstacles exist in the way of discharging satisfactorily all the appropriations which have been made by Congress.

The effects which may be produced upon the accruing revenue, by granting or withholding further delays on bonds for duties, have already been explained.

In addition to these, there is a likelihood, in the present pressure, that the payment of cash duties, to the extent of one million of dollars more than usual, will be unavoidably deferred to another year, as the importers under the existing laws are entitled to certain delays, by keeping in store the woollen goods which pay such duties.

This circumstance, in connection with the difficulty of collecting the bonds, whether longer postponed or not, will sensibly increase the embarrassments which have been specially pointed out, and otherwise exist in paying with promptitude and in a legal manner, the large appropriations chargeable upon the residue of the current year.

Hence, after a considerable deficiency in the available means became highly probable, it was deemed expedient to adopt any judicious and lawful measure to remedy it, which was within the power of the department. Accordingly, though large quantities of public lands were still in market unsold, and though the receipts from this source during the year, would be higher than anticipated, in consequence, among other things, of a construction put upon the pre-emption laws, admitting a large class of settlers to entries, it was supposed that some further tracts, in places much desired by the new States, might prudently be offered. A few such have been advertised; but sufficient time, after due notice, has not yet elapsed to realise any thing from them.

If the fourth instalment of the deposite with the States be deferred, and the difficulty in seasonably transferring it be thus removed, yet, being chiefly in the custody of banks not paying specie, it is manifest that it cannot be immediately realised in funds suitable to meet the existing appropriations. If it be not deferred, some further provision will be still more indispensable to enable the Treasury not only to place it with the States, but to pay all the public creditors and officers in a satisfactory manner, until the duties now due from the merchants, and the funds now in the discontinued deposite banks, can be collected. It is true, that a resort to the States for refunding portions of the large sums already deposited with them, would also remain by law; but under the limitations of the act of June, 1836, it would be very slow in its operation, and if complied with would prove entirely insufficient to answer such an urgent occasion as the present. During the ensuing quarter, the whole amount that could be legally recalled, would not exceed six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Hence it seems expedient either in aid or exclusion of a requisition on the States, as may be deemed most suitable by Congress, to provide some temporary resource until enough of the fourth instalment, or other means in the Treasury can be rendered available to discharge all the public engagements. It need not be a loan, or an increase of taxes of any kind; as the General Government, in respect to its finances, whatever temporary embarrassment the recent convulsions in commerce and banking may have created, is far from having any just cause of despondency. It is neither overwhelmed with a national debt nor destitute of large pecuniary resources on hand; but entirely free from the former, it is so amply supplied with the latter as to have in the Treasury over forty millions of dollars and eight or ten millions more in bonds which will soon become payable. But a large portion being in deposite with the States and the residue chiefly in banks and the hands of merchants, under the difficulties before named, in procuring promptly, and in a legal currency, the amounts of money which are needed, some collateral aid for a short period, till a sufficiency can be collected, appears to be judicious, if not indispensable.

It is fortunate that the energies of the country generally are not paralyzed, nor its prospects clouded by any great physical calamities; and hence its immediate wants can, without a doubt, be provided for in various ways.

One mode would be to authorise the issue of Treasury notes, receivable for all public dues, but without interest. These would differ from the drafts or checks now in use, only as the latter are given for immediate payment, and drawn on persons and banks having public money sufficient to meet them; and, consequently, the holders must be exposed to the trouble and expense of presenting them at the places where payable. Still they are nearly on a par with specie. In the present deranged state of bank paper and exchanges, and in the favorable condition of the General Government, by its ample resources and exemption from pecuniary liabilities, to impart the greatest confidence in respect to the redemption of such notes, it is probable that they would readily be taken at par by most of the public creditors. Especially would this be likely to happen, provided they were issued in denominations as low as twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars; and not in too large quantities, but used only in anticipation of the accruing revenue on occasional emergencies, and to a limited amount.

Contrary to expectation, should the department, during the present delinquency of many of the public debtors, be exposed to such very large calls, and collect so little revenue, as not to be able, by both the above notes and drafts, to meet all its engagements in a satisfactory manner, it would be desirable that the President should possess a contingent authority to cause Treasury notes to be issued, bearing an interest not to exceed six per cent.

Specie could always be raised on these for the public creditor, when he preferred it. But as notes bearing much interest would soon cease to be used in circulation, (and if they should not, would, as a currency, be troublesome in the computation of interest, and too strongly tend to exclude specie from the country,) it might be advisable not to make them receivable, at first, for any public duties, but only to resort to that measure afterwards, when it should be found convenient for redeeming them.

In connection with the issue of any Treasury notes, it is believed to be wise to make ample provision for their early and final redemption. This could be accomplished by enacting that when the money on hand in the Treasury and the Mint, available for public purposes, may exceed a given amount of four or five millions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause these notes (securing priority to any on interest) to be redeemed to such an extent as the surplus may exceed that sum, and what will probably be needed to defray current expenses. It being believed that a reduction of the tariff, and suitable regulations concerning the sales of public land, ought at a proper time to be put in force, so as to prevent any large and regular accumulation in the Treasury, the department would respectfully propose that, in case of any unexpected excess beyond the sums above specified, it should merely be invested, in a temporary manner, in safe State stocks, at their market rate; subject to be sold again whenever the proceeds shall be wanted to discharge existing appropriations.

An additional consideration in favor of these measures is, that since the payment of the public debt, which absorbed any occasional surplus of receipts, it is impossible according to the views expressed in some previous reports from the undersigned, that, with sources of revenue so fluctuating as ours, and so dependent on commercial prosperity, any fiscal operations should be long continued with ease, vigor and uniformity, without some such regulator as a power to issue and redeem Treasury notes, or to invest and sell the investments of surpluses. By any other course we shall constantly be exposed to great deficiencies or excesses, with all their attendant embarrassments. In depositing the excesses with the States, subject to be recalled to supply deficiencies, the pecuniary profit to the whole Union will be no greater, while such a course may involve us in a series of vexatious demands upon them, accompanied by various dangers, both to them and the general government; and, in the mean time, it is feared will, in many instances, tend to excite excesses and evils similar to some of those under which the country is now suffering.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
September 4, 1837.

SIR: Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, in May last, a circular was sent out, directing all postmasters who had been instructed to deposite the proceeds of their offices in banks, to retain them in specie to meet the drafts of the department.

To those who had been instructed to pay directly to contractors, another circular was sent, reminding them of their duties and liabilities in reference to the moneys to be received and paid by them under existing laws.

Instructions have recently been prepared, directing the manner in which returns of cash on hand are hereafter to be made to the department, and forbidding the loaning or use of the moneys belonging to the public for any purpose whatsoever. Copies of these papers are annexed, marked A. B. and C.

In relation to upwards of ten thousand of the post offices, these regulations make no change. The only change effected by them is, that about eleven hundred postmasters who formerly deposited their income in banks, weekly, monthly or quarterly, according to its amount, now retain the money in their own hands till drawn for by the department. To about nine-tenths of these, the new system is more convenient than the old, as it saves them the trouble of going or sending to the banks and procuring certificates of deposite; it is equally safe, as their entire balances will be drawn for as often as they are deposited; and it is more efficient, because some postmasters who might neglect to deposite will not venture to dishonor a draft.

The postmasters who will not close their accounts quarterly, will not, probably, exceed one hundred; and the balances in their hands, from quarter to quarter, are not likely under a proper administration of the department, to exceed in ordinary times, one or two hundred thousand dollars. As they are required to have their balances always ready in gold and silver, the department will always have the means of meeting its engagements; and if a default in an individual case should occasionally happen, nothing like a general refusal to pay as in the case of the late deposite banks, is ever to be apprehended.

It will ever be the true policy of the department not to have a large surplus, and, consequently there will be little to entrust to the custody of postmasters and others. Moreover, the number of post offices now instructed to retain their funds, will be largely reduced upon an adjustment of the collection system to the mail service as arranged within the last twelve months.

Though in some places convenint, banks are not necessary to the collection and disbursement of the funds of this department. In reference to more than ten thousand post offices, the collections and disbursements are effected more expeditiously and more conveniently without the interposition of banks, than they could be with it. The contractors who are creditors of the department, are its collectors from postmasters, and the collection and disbursement are but one operation. It is generally effected in a few days after the close of each quarter. The operation is the same where the postmasters pay to contractors upon the drafts of the department, though it is more tardy. The few offices in reference to which banks are a convenience are those whose receipts are large, and not likely to be absorbed from quarter to quarter by the drafts of the department. They have generally iron chests or safes where the specie is kept, and with a strict supervision and careful attention to their bonds they will seldom, if ever, be found in default.

The necessary transfers of funds are effected by the department without inconvenience or loss. On the interior mail routes the expenditures is generally greater than the income; so that after the contractors have received the entire revenue of the offices supplied by them, balances are still due. These balances are as readily paid off by drafts on the postmasters in the cities where the surplus arises as they could be done by checks on banks in the same places. The process is rendered the more easy from the fact, that the heaviest surplus accrues at those points where funds are the most valuable, particularly at New York, so that the drafts of the Department to pay balances in the most distant parts of the Union are generally better than cash, being available for mercantile remittances. Thus, the necessary transfers of the Department are readily effected; and as this state of things is not likely to change, it would seldom, if ever, become necessary for the Department to transport specie from one point to another, if there was not a bank in existence.

Upon the suspension of the banks, efforts were made in some quarters to compel the Department to receive irredeemable and depreciated paper for postages. Law, justice, and public policy, required an inflexible resistance of these efforts. Gold and silver are the only constitutional and legal currency of the United States, and nothing but that currency, or its equivalent, can be legally offered to the public creditors in payment. All taxes and postages are imposed in this currency, and all contracts are made upon its basis. The public faith could be kept, and the public business successfully carried on, only by a strict adherence to the plain letter, as well as obvious spirit of the law.

The undersigned is happy to state, that all attempts to force the department to receive depreciated paper were soon abandoned; that little difficulty has been experienced in collecting postages in specie, and none where the circulation of change tickets has been successfully resisted; and that the credit of the department has been preserved unimpaired. Nor is any difficulty apprehended, so long as postages are collected in the constitutional currency of the U. States. But, should the department be compelled to receive, and offer to its creditors, the depreciated notes issued by hundreds of embarrassed, faithless, or bankrupt corporations or individuals, no sure calculation can be made as to the future; and there is reason to apprehend general discontent, extensive failures, and deplorable disorganization throughout the mail service. With what face could the department insist on, and compel a strict performance of contract obligations by contractors, when stripped of the power to perform the most vital part of the contracts (so far as the interest of the contractor is concerned) on its own part. Justice and sound policy alike demand a firm adherence, in the mail service, to the standard of value, and the basis of contracts, prescribed by the Constitution, and hitherto strictly maintained, (except for a short period,) amidst the calamities of war.

On the whole, no legislation is necessary to maintain the credit of this department; or enable it to manage its fiscal concerns; the existing laws being deemed ample for those purposes.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

To the President of the United States.

Royal Visiter.—The *Prince of Joinville*, third son of the King of the French, is about to make a visit to this country. He was to embark as a Lieutenant, on the 5th of August, on board the Hercules, 100 gun ship, commanded by M. Casy. This vessel, as we find it stated in the *Courier Francais*, escorted by the corvette Favorite, will first touch at Gibralter, thence proceed to Madeira and Teneriffe, to Santiego de Praya, and the Cape de Verd islands, cross over to Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, thence to Cayenne and the Antilles where His Royal Highness will visit Martinique, Gaudaloupe, Jamaica and Cuba, and finally, the Hercules will anchor in the Chesapeake, while the Prince makes a tour of the United States.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

In the Senate, the Chair announced that in pursuance of the authority vested in him yesterday by the Senate, he had appointed the following members of the various Standing Committees of the Senate:

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Buchanan, chairman, Mr. King, of Georgia, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, Mr. Rives.

On Finance.—Mr. Wright, chairman, Mr. Webster, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Benton, Mr. Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Mr. King, of Alabama, chairman, Mr. Davis, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Norvell.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, chairman, Buchanan, Preston, Strange and Pierce.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith, of Connecticut, chairman, Spence, Linn, McKean, and Black.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, chairman, Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Allen.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Wall, chairman, Swift, Clay, of Alabama, Mouton, and Smith of Indiana.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Rives, chairman, Southard, Talmadge, Cuthbert, and Williams.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, chairman, Fulton, Clay, of Alabama, Roane, and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, chairman, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, and Lyon

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, chairman, Sevier, Tipton, Lynn, and Swift.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, chairman, Tipton, Crittenden, Strange, and Young.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mess. Brown, chairman, White, Crittenden, Norvell, and Smith, of Connecticut.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Grundy, chairman, Morris, King, of Georgia, Wall, and Clayton.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, chairman, Grundy, Knight, Brown, and Niles.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, chairman, McKean, Nicholas, Young, and Williams.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, chairman, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce, and Roane.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, chairman, King, of Alabama, Nicholas, Roane, and Allen.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Ruggles, chairman, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss, and Robinson.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. McKean, chairman, Fulton, and Black.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Smith, of Indiana, and Norvell.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Smith, of Connecticut, Lyon, and Allen.

On motion of Mr. Wright, so much of the Message of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury's report as relates to the subject of finance, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

And, on motion of Mr. Grundy, the appropriate parts of the same documents were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Nicholas presented a memorial praying for a national bank:

And Mr. Grundy a memorial on the financial embarrassments of the country; both of which were referred, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Grundy it was

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective Standing Committees, pursuant to the order of the House, viz.:

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambrelong, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones, of Virginia, Fletcher, of Massachusetts, Atherton, and Rhett.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Grennell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell, of Tennessee, Clark, and Carter, of Me.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson of Louisiana, Cushman, De Graff, Legare, Toland, Curtis, and Mason, of Virginia.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Boon, Williams, of North Carolina, Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan, and Turney.

On the Post Office.—Messrs. Connor, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoon, of Kentucky, Palmer, and Worthington.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Maury, Towns, Bronson, Pennybacker, and Hastings.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Bouldin, A. H. Shepperd, Jenifer, Dawson, Cilley, Prentiss, Beirne, C. H. Williams, of Tennessee, and Hunter, of Ohio.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucey, Martin, Corwin, Bynum, Garland, of Va., Hoffman, and Potter.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Taliaferro, Elmore, Pennenter, Foster, Harper, of Ohio, and Birdsall.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haley, Ogle, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Rumsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett, and Patterson.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Garland, of Louisiana, Calhoun, of Massachusetts, Harlan, Bruyn, Mallory, Beatty, Rariden, & Leadbetter.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Webster, Whittlesey, of Connecticut, Holsey, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, and Naylor.

On Agriculture.—Mess. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, and Mitchell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Haynes, Everett, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of South Carolina, Murray, of Kentucky, and S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Glascock, Coles, Thompson, Gholson, Miller, Rives, Kemble, and McClellan, of Tennessee.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Glascock, Wagner, Carter of Tennessee, Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, Halstead, and Allen of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter, and Williams, of New Hampshire.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushman, Jackson, Dromgoole, Roncher, Pope, Claiborne, and Fairfield.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Patton, Pickens, Potts, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Davee, Jones of N. York, and Farrington.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson of Virginia, Sibley, Ewing, Gray, and Loomis of Ohio.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Kentucky, Allen of Vermont, McClellan of N. York, Petriken, Stewart, Herod, Riley, and Stanley.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKennan, Snyder, White of Kentucky, Filmore of N. York, Johnson of Maryland, Bicknell, White of Indiana.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Mason of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry, and Peck.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson of Va., Grant, McClure, Shepard of N. Carolina, and Johnson of Maryland.

On Expenditures of the Department of State.—Messrs. Morris of Pennsylvania, Jackson of New York, Sheplor, Yorke, and Andrews.

On Expenditures of the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vermont, Sheffer, Aycrigg, Gray, and Holsey.

On Expenditures of the War Department.—Messrs. Clowney, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris of Ohio, and Marvin.

On Expenditures of the Navy Department.—Messrs. Brodhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards, and Graham of Indiana.

On Expenditures of the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Hawes, Gallup, and Plumer.

On Expenditures of the Public [illegible]—Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Menefee, [illegible] Ridgway.

The resolution of Mr. Biddle [illegible] information relative to the circul[illegible] Treasury Department in relation [illegible] members of Congress in specie, [illegible] up. In the course of his remarks [illegible] subject, Mr. Biddle said, if a m[illegible] Congress was to introduce a [illegible] similar to the measure adopted by [illegible] cretary of the Treasury, he would [illegible] to stand up before his constituents [illegible] cation of his conduct. He would [illegible] be declared unworthy of the confi[illegible] the people, and would be hurled [illegible] situation. Why then should we [illegible] cretly, through the agency of the [illegible] of the Treasury, that which we [illegible] mand openly? The laborers on [illegible] works, who toil and sweat throughout [illegible] day, and receive but about [illegible] part of our per diem, are paid [illegible] some ten per cent. less value [illegible] we receive; the public creditor [illegible] paper, and the widow [illegible] those whs fell in battle [illegible] depreciated currency [illegible] day that are [illegible] self in the [illegible] he contracted [illegible] of specie [illegible] be [illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible] would it be [illegible] army? On what principle of [illegible] common decency can the Secretary [illegible] this discrimination? He had submitted [illegible] resolution for the purpose of obtaining [illegible] formation for his own guidance, [illegible] fer made by the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] a mere matter of grace, or a boon [illegible] might give or withhold, he would [illegible] that he would not receive it, as [illegible] idea of carrying home bags of specie [illegible] in this way. He knew too well [illegible] constituents suffered, and were [illegible] and while they were thus oppressed [illegible] could not consent to be reaping a harvest through the cunning and device of [illegible] executive officer. He would exhort the House to look at the position they [illegible] before the country. Let us so conduct [illegible] selves as to rally around us the [illegible] of the people of the country and pursue [illegible] course which is calculated to lead to the [illegible] dy termination of the difficulties under which [illegible] the country is laboring.

Mr. Hamer, of Ohio, in reply [illegible] The gentleman seemed to take [illegible] ed, in the remarks submitted by him, [illegible] this offer was a boon held out to the [illegible] Congress, an inducement held out [illegible] to perpetuate the present state of [illegible] Now, so far as he (Mr. H.) was [illegible] he had only to say, that he had a [illegible] ter opinion, a much higher opinion [illegible] gentlemen who constituted that [illegible] to believe, for a moment, that the [illegible] try percentage that might be made [illegible] a broker upon the compensation [illegible] ceived there, would influence the [illegible] any gentleman upon that floor; and [illegible] add, that if he believed his constituents [illegible] tertained such an opinion of him, [illegible] resign before the going down of the [illegible] As to the resolution, he had no [illegible] the adoption of it, and should vote [illegible]

Mr. McKay of North Carolina [illegible] that the Circular of the Secretary [illegible] prudent," but argued that as the [illegible] ed the Secretary to pay the public [illegible] in specie, he had a right to issue [illegible] some remarks from Mr. Biddle [illegible] resolution with an amendment [illegible] Mr. Robertson of Virginia, calling [illegible] mation as to the amount of specie [illegible] by Government since May last and [illegible] poses to which this specie has been [illegible] was agreed to.

When Mr. Patton made his [illegible] elect all the officers of the House [illegible]

Mr. Wise rejoiced at the [illegible] manly ground taken by his colleague [illegible] had been said, on this occasion, [illegible] Virginia was wanting in nerve. [illegible] there would be an end of that chu[illegible] ginia will vote the conservative [illegible] viva voce. He would himself [illegible] white plume. Gentlemen talk [illegible] distress and the delay: he remembered [illegible] they mocked at public distress. [illegible] it panic. He would now mock [illegible] turn, and retort their own language [illegible] sinners, groan."—The gentleman [illegible] Georgia had alluded to the impr[illegible] slavery in the House implied in [illegible] tion. The imputation was too [illegible] fact was so. You could not [illegible] House the question of Brutus, "[illegible] so base that he would be a bondman [illegible] was the truth: the House was not [illegible] dent, and had not been for the [illegible] years. The power of the Executive [illegible] strong that the Representatives [illegible] needed a veil for safety. But [illegible] W.) it has gone beyond that: [illegible] hide you. You are every [illegible] marked. Your doom is [illegible] know what will be the [illegible] ing into a viva voce [illegible] offend the P[illegible]

FROM [illegible]

We [illegible] benefit [illegible] present [illegible] nothing [illegible] suffering, while the Administration [illegible] to try a new experiment on the [illegible] body politic.

That new experiment is the sub[illegible] system; by means of which the [illegible] are to have the satisfaction of a [illegible] rency for their own particular [illegible] the good people are to make shift [illegible] long as they can, and by means [illegible] also, the office-holders are at [illegible] have the custody of the public [illegible] their own pockets, or in some [illegible] affording equal facilities for speculation.

But, as this new exhibition of [illegible] jugglery cannot be got up in a [illegible] it requires a little time to arrange [illegible] behind the scenes, and put all [illegible] and stage-machinery in order, the [illegible] advises that, while this is doing, [illegible] standing custom-house bonds should [illegible] ther extended, (which is certainly [illegible] enough;) and, to meet the immediate [illegible] gencies of the Government, he recommends [illegible] that the October instalment of [illegible] revenue be withheld from distribution [illegible] the States.

re understand it, is the long
the Message. It is for Congress
er it was worth while to con-
extraordinary session, merely
xtend the custom-houses bonds,
xecutive has the same power to
t had in the beginning to au-
extension of at all; or in order
he surplus revenue, which the
the Treasury has already, by
the deposite law, power to re-
rder to discuss an "expedient,"
safe to predict, stands little
ing adopted by Congress, and
l have been considered, if to be
ver, at the ordinary period of
he public business. And the
e United States will decide how
ill suffer their Government to
ania for empyrical experiments
nse; and whether they are con-
Administration, after first mis-
n, under the false pretext of
heir good, into the slough in
re now mired, shall then leave
r fate, and, in turning its back
tauntingly tell them that, in
misfortunes are their own fault!
of the deep disappointment
eople cannot fail to feel when
read this Message, and learn
is to be done here for the gene-
the country, the President sug-
en are prone to expect too much
ment. But is it too much to
Government will make some
ieve the mischiefs which its own
rated in the face of experience
ning, have brought upon the
Because communities sometimes
Government for too much, is
n why their Government shall
As well might the Adminis-
lve us in a war with a foreign
when the invaders are upon our
e its functions, and coolly as-
ple they must not expect too
their Government.
desertion of its post by the Gov-
is for the People now to apply
ate remedy. Tennessee, Ken-
ana, North Carolina, and Rhode
the South, the West, and the
eople have shown that they un-
e duty which belongs to them in
It is for their sister States to
example, by such expressions of
ion as will effectually rebuke and
he doctrines of this Message, and
hat which considers it the para-
of the Government to do nothing
f of the sufferings of the People,
by the direct Agency of the
t itself.

---

a letter from the Hon. J. C. Cal-
the Editor of the Alexandria Ga-

highly important subjects on
gress has been called to delibe-
l express my views and opinions
e in the Senate.
he calumnies which may be cir-
my prejudice, they are not unex-
it is my rule to pass them unno-
ing it to my conduct to put them

strange, that any man who knows
l imagine it possible for me to be
seduced from my position! I live
rry out the great principles for
ave been contending since 1824,
I have maintained under every
l difficulty. In their defence I
with and against every party,
ending with any. Mr. Van Bu-
en driven into a position favorable
vancement; and shall I not avail
the opportunity which it affords
omplish my object? Shall I per-
o drive me from my position be-
has been driven on it? All I ask
heard. My confidence, in every
is in the force of truth and integ-

NEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.
THURSDAY, P. M.

ction sales to-day have been quite
. The Tea sale was well attended
off well. There is a decided im-
t in the market generally. The
e doing a larger business than at
d during the last Spring, or since
encement of the present Fall trade.
s from Washington leave us but
xpect from that quarter. Judging
ments of Senator Wright in the
nd Mr. Cambreleng in the House,
ntended by the Administration to
ward with any practicable plan of
the merchants, and it can hardly
ted that the opposition, being in the
will propose any measure. The
of the Revenue will be in a sad
ent if things go on, as they are go-
The falling off in the imports, and
suspension of the sales of lands,
barrass the Treasury exceedingly.
leading plans of the leaders of the
the repeal of the law relative to
instalment of the Surplus Revenue,
issuing of Treasury notes. There
ittle prospect that either of these
ons can be carried by a majority.
ing of Treasury notes is generally
ordinary measure of Finance in-
o meet the calamities of war. Du-
last war they were found to be an
e mode of remittance. Then, how-
ey were put forth to an enormous
nd besides being received for all
e the Government, bore an interest
per cent. per annum. A person,
purchasing a thousand dollar note
Orleans and remitting it to this city,
sually took a month, gained five
nterest. This contributed greatly
ny loss there might be between the
and sale. If the same plan should
adopted and the amount issued
e thirty or forty millions of dollars,
n be no question that they *would*,
degree facilitate Domestic Ex-

We have some doubt, however,
there will be a majority who will
any indirect loan in this way, for
ill say if the Government is in debt,
k for a loan in the usual manner.
ecent message of the President has
effect to check all kind feeling to-
real estate. Even chancery sales
many instances, been postponed.
e has been little or no change in
markets for several days past. Our supplies of flour arriving are uncommonly small.

We have dates from New Orleans to September 7th. Specie had been coming in from Mexico—by the Metamoras, $45,457, by the Cora 12,575, and by the Ringleader 5,294,—in all $108,538.

We find it stated in the Quebec Gazette, that the commissary general will send to New York for the specie requisite to pay the arrears of the civil expenses of the province; he will, of course, purchase the specie by bills on the home government.—There is an expectation that the banks of the lower province will resume specie payments, on the payment of the arrears.

FRIDAY, P. M.

The splendid ship Garrick has brought us seven days later, viz: to the 16th ult. The most important news is the improvement and large sales of cotton. This is more real interest to us on this side of the water, than any political intelligence. The shipments of cotton for the last month have been very heavy, and any alteration for the better in this great American staple will not only benefit those immediately interested, but the whole country.

The London Consol market was without any animation. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds remain at 47 to 49 pm. All the Peninsular Bonds are flat. Dutch Five per Cents. are at 102¼, and the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 52¾ 53.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 14.

There continues a very active demand for Cotton. The prices of Friday last are fully supported, though perhaps not higher, but Cotton offers very sparingly in proportion to the demand. The sales on Saturday were 5000 bales, and to day 5000, of which 1500 Surats were taken partly on speculation.

The Indian War.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

By the Steamer *Cincinnati*, Capt. Curry, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Augustine, we have received the Florida *Herald* of the 6th inst. from which we copy the following intelligence:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 6.

Our Indian Affairs.—Four negroes belonging to Maj. B. D. Herriot, who were captured by the Indians in 1835, made their escape and delivered themselves up at Fort Peyton, (Moultrie,) on the morning of the 4th instant. They were delighted to rejoin the whites, and complain of hard fare among the Indians; they have been living on nothing but *Coonty, Alligators and Fish*, since they have been with the Indians. They represent the Indians to be entirely destitute of Corn.

They state that there are a number of negroes now at Major Harriot's Plantation, engaged in preparing Coonty, under the superintendence of some Indians.

They communicate important information relative to the plans and situation of the enemy. The Indians say they have no idea of emigrating. Powell and Arpinki are their master spirits.

The buildings at Volusia and Fort Mellon have been burnt by the Indians. This fact proves how far their promises are to be depended upon. They made a promise to Col. Harney previous to the evacuation of Fort Mellon, that the buildings should be preserved.

We learn from Fort King, that the Indians have left that vicinity.

Gen. Jesup is at Tampa Bay.

The post at Musquito is to be re-established, by order of Gen. Jesup. Troops have been sent down for that purpose.

Col. Harney has been ordered to Washington, for the purpose of getting men, to fill up the companies of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons.

Brig. Gen. Hernandez left town yesterday for Musquito.

Capt. Hanson's Company, and Lieut. Whitehurst's detachment of mounted Volunteers, marched for Musquito on the 5th instant.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tallahassee, to his friend in Savannah, dated

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 2.

"I regret to communicate bad news to any person—particularly so to a friend;—but the truth must be told. On the 31st August, we had one of the hardest gales ever recollected in Florida; the plantations in this vicinity have suffered much: your Overseer thinks you have not lost less than forty bales Cotton. Nearly half the Cotton Crop is lost; every wharf in St. Marks (except one) was destroyed—several houses blown down; a vessel called the Washington, was taken from a wharf and carried out, left St. Marks River, half or three-quarters of a mile. At the Light House, every private building washed away; 3 negroes belonging to R. J. Hackley, were drowned.—Tallahassee has not suffered any loss, except a few trees blown down."

Florida Troops.—The Governor of Kentucky has been furnished, by the Secretary of War, with the following:

Extract of a letter to Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jessup, dated War Department, August 25th, 1837.

"In accepting the services of the Brigade of Volunteers which has been offered for service in Florida from Kentucky, which you are hereby authorized to do, you will designate the descripiton of force, number of men and officers you require, and the organization you propose to give it, agreeably to that adopted by the President, when the Volunteers for the last campaign were mustered into service."

The Frankfort Commonwealth, in publishing this extract states, in substance, that no offer of a Kentucky brigade has been made by the governor, the only person authorized to make such proffer, but that there is no doubt that the governor will promptly act on the call of the government, and take immediate measures for organizing a brigade.

We regret to state that, from some unknown cause, the entirely new and beautiful steamboat *Paul Jones*, commanded by Capt. Peter Jones, and which has been running between this city and Alexandria for only 3 days, took fire at the wharf at Alexandria, about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, and was so far injured, before the fire could be extinguished, as will cause an expense of some four thousand dollars to repair her. She stopped running at 6 o'clock that evening, the engineer remaining on board till nine o'clock, and some of the men not turning in before 11 o'clock, at which time scarcely fire enough was left in the furnace to light a lamp.—*Nat. Int.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1837.

CAUTION.—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.

We understand that Dillon Jordan, Jr., Esq., of this town, has been appointed, by the Secretary of War, Commissioner to assess damages sustained from spoilations by the Creek and Seminole Indians.

Secretary of the Treasury's Report.—Our readers will find a part of this Report in our paper to-day. Its great length prevents our publishing the whole. We have selected the most interesting parts of it, and as the various subjects treated on is placed under separate heads, we have been enabled to do so without doing injustice to the Report itself. The Report, on the whole, bears a very close affinity to the Message, occupying nearly the same ground. It however, goes a little farther. It proposes several plans for the relief of the Government,—the Sub-Treasury Agency seems to be the fanorite one.

Report of the Post Master General.—We publish to-day this Report, from which it will be seen that Amos is not in want of the aid of Congress to carry on his department. It is of no consequence to Amos what becomes of the people, so he is able to get along.

Maine Elections.—The latest news from this State, by Express mail, renders it highly probable that the Whigs have carried *it*. The Boston Atlas says that the election of Edward Kent, the Whig candidate for Governor, is placed beyond a doubt.

Vermont Elections.—Full returns have not been received from this State. Enough, however, is in to render it certain that the Whigs have, as usual, carried a handsome majority in the Legislature, and elected their Governor.

Major Jack Downing.—On our first page will be found a very interesting letter from this distinguished individual.

CONGRESS.—The reader will find the Standing Committees of both Houses in another column. It seems hardly necessary to have appointed more than one or two Committees in each House, as both have agreed to devote themselves almost exclusively to the subject matter of the Message.

In the Senate, Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, has reported the following bills:

A bill to postpone the 4th instalment of the deposites with the States, until further provided for by law.—Passed its third reading, 28 to 17.

A bill to authorise the issue of Treasury Notes to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, bearing an interest not exceeding 6 per cent.

A bill to provide for the extension of all credits for out-standing duties, to six months from the time the original bonds became due.

A bill adjusting the claims on the late deposite Banks;—Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorised to withdraw the remaining deposites. All Banks that do not meet the calls of the Secretary will be sued at law;—those that do will not be required to pay more interest than the deposite act stipulates.

A bill to authorise the deposite of goods and merchandise in the public stores.

A bill imposing additional duties as depositories in certain cases on public officers;—Provides for the receiving and safe keeping of the public revenue until called for by the department.

A bill to revoke the charters of such Banks in the District of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments in a specified time, and for the suppression of small notes in the District.

Mr. Wright said he had been requested by the members of the committee to say that the committee had already reported all that they expected to report on the subject. The committee had had free and full consultations with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subjects referred to in the Message and the report, and had now submitted to the Senate all the measures which it appeared to them proper to propose.

In the House of Representatives, several bills have been reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, similar to the bills reported in the Senate, varying a little in some of their provisions. The bill for the issue of Treasury notes provides that they shall not bear interest.

The following Resolutions, offered by Mr. Adams, produced a very animated debate:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as may be consistent with the public interest, all the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Mexico, concerning the boundary between them, and particularly concerning any proposition for a cession of territory belonging to the Mexican confederation to the United States; and also all correspondence relating thereto between the Department of State and the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States in Mexico, and of the said Department with those of the Mexican Republic, accredited to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House whether any proposition has been made on the part of the Republic of Texas to the Government of the United States for the annexation of the said Republic of Texas to this Union, and if such proposition has been made, what answer has been returned, and all correspondence which has taken place thereto.

A good deal of feeling was manifested, which very plainly showed the deep interest that is felt on this subject. The resolutions were adopted with some slight amendments.

Bowie Knives.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its recent session, passed a law providing that if any person, with a bowie knife, "*Arkansas tooth-pick*," or any weapon resembling the same, shall cut or stab another, by reason of which he dies, it shall be adjudged murder, and the offender shall suffer the same as if the killing had been by malice aforethought.

The act likewise prescribes a penalty for the sale of such weapons.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

William Smith, now of Alabama, but formerly of South Carolina, it appears from a correspondence published in the Richmond Whig, has been slandering the memory of the late Chief Justice Marshall. Our readers are all aware that that profound lawyer and distinguished jurist decided, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, that the act incorporating the late Bank of the United States was constitutional. In adverting to this fact, Mr. William Smith, in a recent speech delivered in Huntsville, Alabama, charged Judge Marshall with being, at the time he gave the decision, the owner of seventeen shares of the stock in the Bank, implying that he gave his opinion under a corrupt influence. Similar imputations, it appears from a letter published by him, were also made against General Samuel Smith, of this city, Mr. Silsbee of Massachusetts, and Mr. McDuffie. A friend in Alabama having communicated the fact of the slander against Judge Marshall to Benj. Watkins Leigh, he immediately investigated the subject, and found the charge a vile calumny. At the time of giving his decision Judge Marshall did not hold one share of stock and had no pecuniary interest in the Bank whatever. The Judge, previous to the discussion of the constitutionality of the Bank before the Supreme Court, did hold a few shares of the stock, but sold them for the purpose of preventing the very charge, now brought by Mr. Smith, being made against him. "He did not choose," as he said to a friend, "to remain a stockholder in the Bank of the U. States, as questions would come before the supreme court in which the Bank might be concerned." On this determination of the late Chief Justice, Mr. Leigh says:

"I have no idea that Mr. Marshall felt, that the holding of such an interest in the Bank, could have the least influence upon his judgment, on any question in which the Bank might be concerned. But he was as remarkable for his circumspection and profound knowledge of mankind, as he was for his abilities and virtue: he knew there were such men as Mr. Smith in the world, and he was careful not to expose his judicial conduct to their suspicions and censures."

We can hardly imagine a more base and malignant slander than this, and when we mention the fact that the author of it was appointed by Gen. Jackson to a seat in the court over which Judge Marshall so long and so usefully and so honorably presided, our readers will agree with us that in the refusal of Mr. Smith to accept the office, we have certain evidence of divine interposition. Nothing less could have saved the country from the curse of having such a man on the bench of the highest tribunal of the land.

The subject is properly treated in the following extract from one of Mr. Leigh's letters:

You say that Mr. Smith's statement derives additional importance from the fact, that it was made upon the authority of a U. States Senator now representing the State of Virginia. And, in a hasty letter I wrote you immediately on the receipt of yours, I desired you to inform me who the Senator was, I hope, that either you were mistaken in supposing that Mr. Smith referred to the authority of either of our Senators, or that he was mistaken in vouching either of them for his author. For, knowing that both of the present Senators from Virginia were well acquainted with Mr. Marshall, and perfectly understood the spotless integrity of his conduct and character throughout his life, his scrupulous honor, his unparalled disinterestedness, the elevation of his mind above every low, little, sordid consideration,—I cannot believe, that either of those gentlemen can have made such a communication to Mr. Smith, which could have had no other purpose than to impugn Mr. Marshall's judicial integrity while he was living, or to cast reproach upon his memory since he has gone to the grave. Still, if the fact be as you supposed, I desire to know which of the Senators Mr. Smith vouched.

I observe it is said in the review of Mr. Smith's speech in the Huntsville Southern Advocate of the 8th inst., that Mr. Smith referred to a report made to Congress in 1819, for the fact that Mr. Marshall owned *seventeen* shares of U. S. Bank stock at the time he pronounced his judgment that the charter of the Bank was constitutional. I have not access to the documents of the time, and it may be true that there was such a report. But Mr. Smith ought to have known that the fact of a person holding bank stock at one date, is no proof that he is a stockholder at another or subsequent date, and I must say that it was his duty before he made such an imputation as he is reported to have made upon Mr. Marshall, or any body else, to have ascertained (as he easily might) the truth of the fact on which he founded the chargo. It will be in vain to say that he did not mean to impeach Mr. Marshall's integrity: the imputation was an actual impeachment of it, or it had no meaning at all.

Even if the fact had been, that Mr. Marshall owned *seventeen* shares of U. S. Bank stock at the time he pronounced the judgment of the Supreme Court, that the charter of the Bank was constitutional, his pecuniary interest in the question would have been measured by the difference between the value of the stock in case the Bank should continuo in existence, and its value in case the Bank should be immediately put down. It is to me incredible, that any fair and candid mind could believe, that such an interest could sway or bias the judgment of any but the basest and most sordid of mankind. I have no such personal knowledge of Mr Smith as enables me to judge whether the imputation which he has made upon Mr. Marshall, is to be attributed to his consciousness of the influence of pecuniary interests on his own mind, or to that self tormenting envy which attends superior virtue while living, and sometimes pursues it after death, seeking relief from the pain which its fame inflicts, in the wretched pleasure of detraction—or to political fanaticism, or a belief in the fanaticism of others—or to a mere casual indulging in slang to effect a present party purpose, in utter disregard of the duties of candor, charity and justice.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter. Yours, with constant regard.

B. W. LEIGH.

To Dr. Miles Selden Watkins,
Huntsville, Alabama.

APALACHICOLA, September 2.

Tremendous and Awful Gale at Apalachicola!—Two Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of Property destroyed! Buildings blown down! and Twenty or Thirty with their Roofs blown off!! Tide rose from ten to fifteen feet!!!

On Wednesday about 7 o'clock in the evening, a squall came up from the south-east, which continued with considerable violence for about two hours, the wind then shifted to the eastward, and about 11 o'clock it blew a pretty heavy gale; it gradually increased until morning, when the tide had risen about six feet, covering our wharves some two or three feet—every moment now seemed to add terror to the scene, the rain descending in torrents, while the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane; every citizen was called upon to save the property likely to float away on the wharves, or the steam boats or smaller crafts that were now in a sinking condition at the wharves; but all human exertion seemed soon to fail, the wind increased and with it the rain, until it appeared as though Heaven and Earth would come together. About 12 o'clock noon, the wind veered around to the northward and eastward, and with it, an increase, if possible, in the violence of the gale. All persons now seemed to give up all hopes of saving anything but themselves; notwithstanding the narrowness of our river immediately in front of the city, it gave no protection to our vessels, the wind, as though with wings, appeared to raise them up and throw them with violence down upon the wharves. At 4 o'clock, not a person was to be seen in Water-street, and to get under the lee of a house was only to have the roof tumbling down on him; all the steam boats and small crafts by this time were in ten thousand pieces, the wooden buildings on the wharves were also floating with the other wrecks.

The gale continued until 12 o'clock at night, when the wind shifted to the north-west, and this morning we are again blessed with a clear sky.

Water-street, from above the Columbus wharves nearly to Florida Promenade, is completely filled up with logs, timber and stuff, at least four feet high, and really the task of clearing it out appears like moving the raft in Red River. Our absent friends can form no idea of it—all the logs formerly over the flats opposite the city, are now in the streets. Mattresses, pillows, bedsteads, chests, clothing, everything that can be imagined, is all piled up along Water-st. The sloop Select is back on Commerce-st., near a Grog-Shop, while the schr. Orleans is taking a walk in Florida Promenade—these are the only two crafts that can be seen in our harbour, and they are not in it but in the city.

The following is a list of property destroyed and damaged, and by whom owned, as near as we could ascertain. Before closing this article, we feel it our duty to say, that never since God made man, were greater exertions used to save property, than by the citizens generally during the gale, and notwithstanding all the exposures, we have heard of no deaths as yet—hair-breadth escapes, bruised limbs, &c. &c., but nothing of a serious nature.

We are just informed that over ten barrels of fish have been picked up in Water-street since yesterday morning daylight.

Damages of the Gale.—The Steamers Henry Crowell and Edwin Forrest, both gone to pieces and hulls sunk at Columbus wharf.

Steamer Minerva, decks all off, hull sunk along side Bates' wharf.

Schr. Orleans, a perfect wreck in Florida Promenade.

Sloops Plough Boy and Three Pollies, total loss.

Sloop Select, badly damaged, lies near Commerce-street.

Damage done Brick Buildings on Water-street.—Those partly erected next to the Columbus Stores entirely down.

The roofs of Messrs. Rinaldi and Downer, Messrs. Hamilton, Nourse & Brooks, with part of Upper Story.

Part of the roof of Messrs. Harrison & Raney, part of D. K. Dodge and Jno. Dill's roof, third story of E. Wood's, and S. Simpson's stores.

Part of the roof of one of E. & L. S. Chittenden's, do. Wood, Myers & Iverson's, do. Raymond & Allison's, do. Chas. S. Tomlinson's, H. R. Taylor's store entirely down, B. Ellison's 2d & 3d story, do. This store had a good many goods in, all badly damaged; the South end of the one story store of G. L. Middlebrook also fallen in, some other roofs slightly damaged.

The Richmond Whig lately asserted that the Globe had given its extreme opposition to the plan of National Sub-Treasuries, when proposed and supported by General Gordon in 1834, at the time the Deposite Bank system was adopted. To this charge, the official organ replied by saying that it could never have been hostile to that scheme, though, if we recollect rightly, the denial was not positive. To show the correctness of the Whig in this matter, we copy the following opinion of the Globe on the subject, contained in a number of that paper, dated November 20, 1834, revived by the Madisonian, and emblazoned in capitals as follows:

"THE PROPOSITION IS DISORGANIZING AND REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT, AND OF ITS ENTIRE PRACTICE, FROM 1789 DOWN TO THIS DAY."

It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasures MUCH NEARER *the actual 'custody and control of the President' than it is now, and* EXPOSE IT TO BE PLUNDERED BY A HUNDRED HANDS, *where one cannot now reach it.*"

This terrible denunciation in the official organ is of the plan of making Sub-Treasuries the depositories of the public moneys, which Mr. Van Buren now recommends to Congress, which the Secretary of the Treasury supports to the utmost, which the Post-master General urges with the greatest earnestness, which the Government organ, and presses generally, sustain, and which a large portion of the Administration party in and out of Congress praise and desire as a financial scheme, faultless in itself, and perfectly adapted to the exigencies of the country, and consentaneous to the right temper and best action of its democratic institutions. Having the official opinion that the Sub-treasury plan is the vilest of all vile schemes—disorganizing, revolutionary, illiberal, and practically wholly insecure; let the reader compare it with the authoritative support which that plan now receives, and judge of the value of the present views of the Administration on the subject of the national finances.

The yellow fever in this city is believed to be on the increase. The interments for the last few days have averaged about 60 a day.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

MARRIED,

At the house of her father, in the city of New York, on the 5th instant, THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., of Raleigh, to Miss ANN MAITLAND, eldest daughter of Robt. Maitland, Esq.

Sales at Auction.

ON Tuesday, 26th inst., will be sold, by virtue of Deed of Trust to S. N. Richardson, the entire Stock of GOODS, of James Mahoney, consisting of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

Terms liberal, and at sale.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Auct'rs.

September 20. 59-ts.

The Madisonian contains the following paragraph, remarkable for strength and truth:

"A spirit of distrust seems to exist, not only between man and man, but of the institutions of the country, and the tendency of things has threatened the social edifice with disorganization. A political leprosy, under the name of 'loco focoism,' has been stealing over the land, and infusing itself into every ramification of political life, poisoning, convulsing, and destroying. It seems to have seized the 'oracles,' and almost worked itself into the embrace of the 'gods.' Its contact is to be avoided as a pestilence. We trust that every symptom of the disease will be eradicated from Congress, if any should make its appearance."

POSTSCRIPT.

BOSTON ATLAS EXTRA, }
Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock, Sept. 16. }

A THOUSAND GUNS
FOR THE STATE OF MAINE.

The steamer New England which arrived this morning from Gardiner, brings us decisive information of the result of the election. All the towns in the State have been heard from but eight, and they stand thus:

For Edward Kent, (Whig)	34,008
For Gorham Parks, (Loco Foco)	32,971
Majority for Kent,	1,037

The eight towns to be heard from gave last year for Kent 169—Dunlap 440. This year they will be nearly balanced.

The Legislature, as far as heard from, stand thus:

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Senate	11	11
House	86	42

No doubt was entertained in Portland of a majority in the House of Representatives for the Whigs.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 15th, boats Messenger and Only Son, with Groceries, &c. for G. B. Atkins, Hall & Johnson, Taylor & Jessup, Johnson & Martin, Willkings & Belden, Lewis Jones, D. Shaw, F. Lain, Selph & Pyle, W. Prior, J. G. Cook, G. W. Ragland, C. P. Mallett, J. Kelly, G. W. McDonald, S. T. Hawley, of this place, and for D. Reinhardt, J. Ramsour, and Roberts & Johnson, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 20.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	30 a 35
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Sugar, brown,	7a 11
Beeswax,	22½	Lump;	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt;	55 a 85
Cotton Yarn,	20a 30	Sack,	2 75 a $3
Corn,	$1 15 a $1 25	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 7	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 15
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	60a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 21

REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 14th October, will be sold at the Market House, that desirable property on Haymount, known as the residence of Henry Horn, occupied at present by Mr. P. Pearce: Terms Cash.

T. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

Sept. 19. 59-tf.

Bargains, Bargains!!
SELLING OFF AT ABOUT COST AND CHARGES.

THE Subscriber being anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, now offers his stock of

GOODS,

At very reduced prices. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call, the Stock being large and well assorted.

Those wishing to buy on time, shall be accommodated, 3, 6, and 9 months.

—*Also*—

My BRICK STORE, on Market Square, and a very large WAREHOUSE, on Liberty street.

The above Stock of Goods and Property will be offered to private purchasers until the 15th Nov., and if not all disposed of by that day, will be sold out at Public Auction. Therefore, those wishing to purchase will do well to call while the assortment is complete.

WM. S. LATTA.

September 20, 1837. 59 6w.

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville on the 6th Oct. next, for the purpose of attending to his profession. He will take a room at A. S. Browne's, Gillespie Street. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon, as his stay will not exceed 10 or 12 days. He expects to tarry a few days in Lumberton during Court, on his way from the South.

Sept. 19, 1837. 59-3w.

Mrs. ELIZA A. HATCHEL,

RETURNS thanks to the Citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage she has received, and respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that she will resume her School, the 1st Monday in October next, in the house she formerly taught in, on Mumford Street. By strict attention to the education and improvement of the pupils, she hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. The following branches will be taught—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Parsing, Ancient and Modern History, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric and Astronomy, Drawing and Painting on Velvet, Satin and Paper, Painting with theorems, Japaning Transposition and Ebony Painting, Embroidery and Emboss Embroidery print work. Lace and Bead work in all its elegant varieties, plain Needle work, Ornamental shell, and fancy work.

Sept. 19. 59 3w.

Female Academy.

THE Fayetteville Female Academy will be opened again on the third Monday of October next, in the same spacious buildings at the foot of Hay-Mount, under the conduct of able and accomplished teachers; where all the various branches of Female Education, (Music included) will be taught; and where Pupils may be accommodated with board in a genteel family. Terms as usual.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19. 59-tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by John M Stedman, on the 21st day of October, 1836, for the purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, under the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 14th October next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Person street, occupied by said Stedman as a Dwelling House. Also, another Lot near the same and known as the Stable Lot. Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cart, Dray, &c.

Terms at the time of sale.

THO. J. CURTIS, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1837. 59ts.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

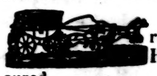
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well urnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5-tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS,* consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

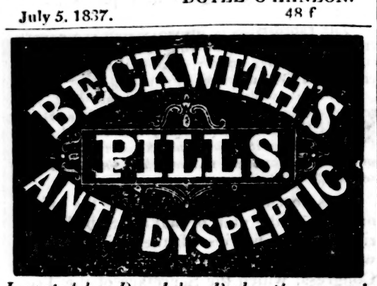
NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or ly up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.

A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

July 5. 1837. 48 f



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes,* (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete,* consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.

260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.

W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH,* good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,

Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,

Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a genera assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.

Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant,* in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,

Agent at Wilmington, N. C.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,

30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished,* an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48 tf.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.

6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837. 54tf.

Commission & For... Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having es... in Wilmington for the purpose... the above business, respectfully... vices to the public. Goods consigned... forwarded with the utmost dispatch... ry particularity observed.—Particular... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, ... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase... flatters himself that a knowledge of... bined with unremitting attention, ... a share of public patronage.

WM. C...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nor... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, ...

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received... ministration on the personal... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at... 1836, of Cumberland County Co... having claims against the Estate... ceased, are hereby requested to... the Subscriber within the time pre... or this notice will be plead in bar... and all persons indebted to said... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGH...

September 5, 1836.

PROCLAMATI...

By the Governor of North...

200 Dollars Re...

WHEREAS it has been made k... the verdict of an Inquest ho... ner, that A. G. Keys, of the coun... recently murdered in said county;... W. Coburn, (of the county and S... stands charged with the commi... felony; and whereas it is represente... George W. Coburn is a fugitive fr...

Now, therefore, to the end that... W. Coburn may be apprehended... trial, I have thought proper to ... clamation, offering a reward of two... lars, to any person or persons who... and confine him in the jail, or d... Sheriff of Martin county; and I do... by require all officers, whether of... within this State, to use their be... apprehend, or cause to be appreh... fugitive.

Given under my hand... and the Great Seal o... lina, at the city of Ra... May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B...

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years o... feet 9 inches high, thick set, of a... muscular constitution, complexion... full face, speaks short and quick w... with eyes somewhat downcast. H... wore on leaving a blue cloth coat a... lar.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late f... & JOHNSON, are hereby re... subscriber alone is authorized to se... and it is essential that the accounts... tled without delay.

DANIE...

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW BOOKS

WASHINGTON IRVING'S BO... TAINS, or adventures in th... Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; T... gate, by the author of the Pickwick... ton, by the author of Rookwood; T... gypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy L... of Society, by the Countess of Bles... souri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.

Just received by

E. ...

August 1, 1837.

J. A. Pleasants, ... Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly... returned from Europe, and h... lection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BE...

For Churches, Manufactories, Fa... &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated... ders in this country, having ma... ments with the Subscriber to receive... all orders for their Bells of any size,... which they will warrant of the very be... quality, not surpassed by any Bells in... Also, Town Clocks, Church and Par... of superior finish and tones. Orders... information given by

JAMES M...

N. B. They will warrant their Bells... any fail to give satisfaction, they may... ed for another. Also Old Bells recast...

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill S... For Wheat, and Cologne S... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for... the above Mill Stones in this State... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of... would here inform those wanting the... they can be furnished by sending the... me at this place. We *warrant* the s... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new... stead.

C. J. ORR...

Brick Building...

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic M...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable... lar Medicine. Just received by...

E. J...

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses...

In Store and for Sale by the Sub...

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted...
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molas...

THOS. SANDFORD...

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half... Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best... manure. Those that want rich land... to apply for this Plaster, as now is the... it advantageously. Call on J. E. P... doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,...
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris,... ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, ... Manure,

Hair and Laths kept constantly on... All of which I will sell low for Cash... He intends to keep a large and regu... these articles at all times, and from ha... for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Pl... can always speak confidently as to the... the articles.

JOHN E. PATTEN...

3 doors South of the Mar...

February 22, 1837.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Ba...

For sale by JOHN W...

July 22.